Carolina Observer.

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At the celebration of the 4th of July at Halifax, in this State, Senator Branch was an invited Guest at the dinner, and on the following toast being given, *"The honored guest and distinguished fellow citizen, Senator from the Roanoke Branch.* We most highly appreciate the devotion of his time and talents in the service of his country."

Mr. Branch arose and addressed the company as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The generous sentiment which you have just expressed, the day, the place, the manner, all combine to overwhelm me with a deep conviction of my inability to make you an adequate return; and I can assure you that nothing but a thorough consciousness of having served you with fidelity, accompanied with a well founded belief that you will do me justice to think so, could for a moment sustain me. The approbation of the virtuous and the enlightened, has ever been considered the richest reward that a public servant can receive: and coming as yours does, from those who have known me in all the vicissitudes of life; who, with more than parental indulgence, have thrown the mantle of oblivion over my many errors, it fills me with indescribable sensations. Under such circumstances, however, it is very natural, I may not be without its use to take a review, to see what errors may, and should be corrected; and what remains that is worthy of approval. With your permission then, I will briefly pass in review before you, some of the leading measures in which it has been my lot to act a very humble part. In doing this, I must forget, nor can I fail to recur to some of the early incidents of my first political connexion with the citizens of Halifax county, the land of my ancestors, the place of my birth. When first called into the public councils by their suffrages, in 1811, I felt deeply the responsibility of my station, and I never for a moment lost sight of the weighty obligations imposed on me by their liberal confidence in advance of any public services on my part. In the momentous crisis of 1812, my political principles were first legibly inscribed on the tablet of my mind as some of you may doubtless recollect. By those principles I have moved on since, "in the even tenor of my way," sustaining through good and through evil report, the principles which we have this day convened to celebrate. The war of 1812, and the difficulties preceding it, involved us, as individuals, and as a nation, in heavy debts. The constant drain of the South and the liberal not to say prodigal expenditure of the public moneys, in other parts more exposed, produced a pecuniary stress, without a parallel in this country. The Legislature was called upon to arrest the course of justice, and to suspend the execution of the laws; and although my heart bled for my countrymen, I felt bound to obey the paramount obligations of the Constitution. I thought then as I think now—*Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.* Having thus firmly and at some risk, maintained this fundamental principle, when severely operating on my friends, my neighbors, and my fellow-citizens, literally bleeding at every pore, could I less than to insist on an impartial application of the same stern principles of justice, in a different form, when operating on an association of individuals clothed with corporate powers, who to all intents and purposes, set the laws at defiance, and who were the ground work of incalculable woe? Gentlemen, with the best feelings personal for those who ruled and directed the operations of the Banks, I proclaimed, when Chief magistrate, ten years ago, the maddening truths to the world, and exerted every nerve to stay them in their wild and destructive career; but all to no purpose. They trampled your authority, and rode roughshod over *your* laws and *their* charters. This cause, in connexion with the iniquitous policy pursued by the General Government may be justly attributed the misery, ruin and desolation that pervade our once happy land. In these our difficulties, we have applied for bread, and they have given us a stone.

Our manufacturers have again, as you know, almost soon feel, laid their leaden yoke on the community gasping for existence. What will be the result Heaven only knows. That the liberties of this people may be perpetual: that the union of these States, on which those liberties depend, may be as lasting as time, is my most ardent desire. But that the present condition of our people may be ameliorated is my fervent prayer. It is idle however to expect that these things will be accomplished by folding our arms, and calling upon Heaven to aid and extricate us from our difficulties. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and resolve this day, "to do or die:" Our neighbors, by assuming a hostile attitude not with arms in our hands; but by a judicious use of such means, as the Constitution and laws will permit. As to the Banks, they must soon correct itself, or else a crash will be the inevitable consequence. Let us pledge to each other "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honours," not to purchase manufactures which it is the object of the manufacturers to compel us to buy of them at enhanced prices. Let us manufacture for ourselves. We have water power sufficient, and to spare; we have a population—a property which is rendered unprofitable by the burdens imposed on agriculture; we have the raw material in the greatest abundance. We have the corrective in our own hands, let us, then, "smile at the drawn dagger, and defy its point." As my votes on this subject, (in connexion with the votes of my venerable colleague,) in the Senate of the U. States, have recently been arraigned by a Senator from Massachusetts, I hope, gentlemen, you will pardon me for trespassing on your patience while I make a brief explanation. Mr. Webster says that but for the vote of North-Carolina, or in other words, but for the votes of Mr. Macon and myself, the five cents additional duty on the gallon of molasses might have been avoided: and that consequently we are justly answerable to our constituents, for having imposed on them an annual tax of 50 or $60,000.

I know, gentlemen, that most of those to whom I am responsible, understand the reasons that influenced my votes, and not only my votes, but those of almost every Southern Senator, and properly appreciate them. Lest, however, there should be a single individual who may be misled by the sophistry, by the *Yankee trick* of this *distinguished* Yankee, I will briefly say what I frankly said in the Senate of the U. States—that I was as much averse, on principle, to the duty on molasses, as I was to any other item in the tariff bill; and while I voted against striking it out, my reasons were avowed; which were to distribute the burdens equally, to make the gentleman feel for *his* constituents what he seemed to be incapable of feeling for *mine;* and thus to induce him to go with us in rejecting the whole bill; every item of which I considered onerous and ruinous to the Southern country. The result proved that I was right; for by retaining the five cents on the gallon of molasses, many of those who would otherwise have voted *for* the bill, were constrained to vote *against* it: and even Mr. Webster himself declared afterwards (as I was informed by a Senator) that he should have voted against the bill at last, if we had not made him mad! How dreadful! how horrid to incur his displeasure!!

What think you now, my fellow-citizens, of a man exalted as Mr. Webster is, yet capable of acting so disingenuously? Does it appear, while acting in the character of an informer, that he was disposed to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? There surely can be but one opinion. *This he has done, too, after having assured me with apparent sincerity that he did not intend to publish any part of his speech bearing on my votes.* By this assurance I was induced to withhold from the press, the remarks I made in answer to him, and to suppress some others which I intended to make. Has it however come to this, that public men are to be censured for refusing to aid their oppressors in polishing the chains to be riveted on them? Are they to be upbraided for refusing to kiss the rod uplifted to chastise them? and are they to be answerable for any incidental evil incurred in making what they believed to be the most efficient resistance? I cannot, I will not believe that this miserable stuff will be for a moment heeded, by an enlightened community. Thus far I have acted on the defensive. I might justifiably carry the war into the enemy's country; but I forbear. It is not my purpose to become the assailant. My only object is, to vindicate myself from unmerited aspersion; to show to you, and to the world, that I have been vigilant of your rights and interests, and faithful to the trust you have reposed in me.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention; and I will here close my remarks. Although I have not touched on a subject dear to my heart, and of vital importance, the all absorbing subject, I can assure you it has not arisen from a belief that it has lost any of its interest. I believe that the efficiency, the perpetuity of the elective franchise, in a word, that every thing dear to freemen depends on the issue. In conclusion permit me to give you a sentiment.

A firm and fearless assertion and maintenance of our rights as free men and as free States; not inconsistent with the rights of others or the hallowed maxim *Epluribus Unum.* "United we stand, divided we fall."

Tooth Powder.—The following is a recipe for making a cheap and incomparably excellent dentrifice, which not only makes the teeth white, but also gives strength to the gums and an agreeable sweetness to the breath. Take half an ounce of gum myrrh, one ounce of chalk, and one ounce of charcoal. The ingredients must be finely pulverized, the finer the better, when it is fit for immediate use; and we will merely add, that of all preparations for cleansing the teeth we ever used, this is the best.

American Adv.

The Tattler has this remark:—"I have often wondered how it should be possible that this turn to politics should so universally prevail, to the exclusion of every other subject out of conversation; and upon mature consideration, find it is for want of discourse. Look round you among all the young men you meet, and you see those who have the least relish for books, company or pleasure, though they have no manners or qualities to make them succeed in those pursuits, shall make very passible politicians."

From the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

On the 4th of July instant, the Agricultural Society of Iredell County met at Statesville. The meeting was opened by an Address from John Musbat, Esq. in which much information, on many important agricultural subjects, was communicated.

The show of horses for premium manifested a laudable and increasing attention to that branch of business:—several fine colts and young horses were exhibited: there were also some good specimens of Domestic Manufactures. The premiums were awarded as follows:—

To Thomas Allison, (Tanner) for the best horse Colt, between 1 and 3 years old,	$5
To the same for the best mare Colt, do.	5
To Absalom Simonton, for the best horse Colt, under 1 year old,	4
To John McKee, for the best mare Colt, do.	4
To Col. Thomas A. Allison, best bull Calf,	3
To James Crawford, the best Pig,	2
To Elizabeth Baggarty, best Counterpane,	3
To Mrs. John Mushat, best mix'd Cloth,	3

After transacting their business, the Agricultural Society adjourned, and a very numerous and respectable meeting was organized, to take into consideration the state of our circulating medium,—the Bank notes; of which meeting, Joseph Davidson was appointed *Chairman*, and James Campbell, *Secretary*.

This meeting was opened by Sam. King, Esq. in a speech of considerable length. He was followed by John Mushat, Esq., James Campbell and Richard Allison. Although these several speeches ascribed the fall of the value of our bank notes to different causes, they all deplored the effect, as a most serious evil, and one that demanded the early attention of our Legislature.

The following committee was appointed to draft a memorial to the General Assembly, on this delicate subject, to wit:—John Mushat, Samuel King, Richard Allison, John McKee, James Campbell; and then the meeting adjourned.

Agriculture.—It is to be lamented that the most ancient and honorable of all employments should receive the least support from the talents and enquiries of men. The fact, that he who makes two blades of grass grow, where but one grew before, is one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, is almost lost sight of. We do not see why Agriculture should not have its champions, to step forth and raise it from the depression it has so long felt in our Southern country. Associations for the promotion of Agriculture, having a direct tendency to break down error and prejudice, and to bring to light much valuable knowledge that would have lain dormant, we are always pleased to hear of. An intelligent gentleman from Martin County informs us, that the principal planters in the neighborhood of Scotland Neck, to the number of twenty or thirty, have associated themselves together, for the purpose of promoting improvement in Agriculture. Once a year, they meet in a body, and visit in succession the farm of every member of the Association. This occupies two or three weeks, as the examination being for practical purposes, it is faithfully attended to, and the state of the farm, from the general appearance of the crops, the situation of the stables, fences, &c. down to the condition of the axes, and currycombs, is carefully noted. From comparing these observations every year, the improvement made by each is obvious, and the certainty that the examination will be made, gives new stimulus to the exertions of the farmer. Each member in turn, as his plantation becomes the subject of examination, provides a plain substantial dinner, of which the Association partakes, for the cost of which, he is compensated an hundred fold, in the improved condition and increased value of his farm.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Cotton.—A sample of *new cotton*, the production of plants which continued alive throughout the last winter, and put out afresh this spring, was shown the editor of the Georgian, Savannah, Georgia, on the 8th July. It possessed the qualities of what is called good cotton, whiteness, fineness, and length of staple. This is out of the common course of things.

The Boston Commercial Gazette of the 11th inst. mentions the death of Gilbert Stuart, Esq., widely known and honored as one of the first, if not the first, of the portrait painters of the age. The Gazette observes:—

"It is not by those who are proud of the genius of Mr. Stuart, alone, that regret will be felt for his decease. Though his labors have been such as to secure to him an immortality of fame, he has yet found time to attach to himself by the graces of his conversation and the vivacity of his wit, great numbers of his fellow citizens, as well as very many individuals, in the various societies where it has been his fortune at different periods to reside. Upon the grief of his bereaved family we will not presume to intrude, so far even as to offer sympathy or condolence. The estimation in which the great artist is held by his countrymen, the name he has left, and the works he has achieved, the reputation which he has associated with the image of Washington, and rendered co-eternal with the recollection of many of the most distinguished advocates of our independence, will console them when the first burst of their grief shall be over, and soften after a time the anguish of bereavement.

From the London Courier of the 13th June.

Eighteen years have scarcely elapsed since the same ground was the scene of most obstinate and sanguinary conflicts between the same powers. But the Turks had then 300,000 men in the field, and the Russians above 200,000. Battles were fought, but they were not decisive—Widdin, Cristow, and Georgivo were taken by the Russians, but their progress was checked at Rudshunck, Warna, and Schumla. The Turks had a powerful fleet in the Black Sea, and they made demonstrations of attacking the Crimea.—The Grand Vizier maintained his position at Schumla, where he remained undisturbed in winter quarters. In the beginning of the next year, (1811) the Russian army was cantoned on the South side of the Danube, between Rudschuck, Necropolis, and Silistria. The Grand Vizier extended his army on the right to the Black Sea; and early in February made an effort to turn the Russian right wing, but his advanced guard was attacked by Field Marshal Kanenski, near Lopeza, and defeated. A change having been made in the command of the Turkish army, the new Grand Vizier pushed forward to the Danube, and made the Russians evacuate part of the south bank. He attacked Rudschuck, where a battle was fought between him and General Kutusow, in which the Turks were defeated; but the Russians evacuated Rudschuck, and retired to the north bank. The Grand Vizier afterwards crossed the Danube, and was some time after attacked by General Kutosow, and completely routed.

The preparations and resistance of the Turks in this war will not bear any comparison with the vigor and valor they displayed in 1810–11, though the crisis is more big with difficulty and danger. Turkey had then Greece under her rule, she had a powerful fleet, and Bonaparte was then in the plenitude of his power.

AMNESTY TO THE GREEKS.

It will be recollected that, some time since, the Ottoman Porte announced to the Allied Ministers that it had offered a full and free amnesty to the Greeks, on terms not essentially varying from the Treaty of July 6, and had directed the Patriarch to make the same known by the Greek Archbishops of Nice, Chaloodoire, and Larissa, the venerable Josif, Zacharius, and Melitior. These prelates set out on the third of March, to announce the amnesty to all the Greeks, who were allowed three months to accept it. The Smyrna Courier, of the 19th April, gives a translation of an Apostolical Letter, transmitted by the Patriarch, and the Greek Synod, *of Constantinople*, to the inhabitants of the Isles of the Egean Sea and the Peleponnesus. The contents of this letter are known, and that the amnesty offered to the Greeks appears to be ample and generous; but still insisting on their submission to the Porte, as their paternal Government. It appears by the Ionian papers, that these Archbishops had executed their duty with fidelity; but, on presenting the letter to Count Capo d'Istria, he rejected the proposition. In the meantime, the Porte applied to the Admirals of the Allied Squadrons to assist with their mediation the commission of the Greek Bishops; but Admiral de Rigny replied, that he had no power to accede to the wish of the Porte, and to which he could give no other advice, than to adhere, as soon as possible, to the terms of the treaty of the 6th July, and to accept the mediation of the Powers.—*Bost. Centinel.*

The Tailor's First Love.—Just after I was put to my 'prenticeship, having made free choice of the tailoring trade, I had a terrible stound of calf-love. Never shall I forget it. I was growing up, long and lank as a willow wand. Brawns to my legs there were none, as my trowsers of other years too visibly affected to show. The long yellow hair hung down, like a flax-wig, the length of my lantern jaws, which looked, notwithstanding my yapness and stiff appetite, as if eating and they had broken up acquaintanceship. My blue jacket seemed in the sleeves to have picked a quarrel with the wrists, and had retreated to a tail below the elbow. The haunch-buttons, on the contrary, appeared to have taken a strong liking to the shoulders, a little below which they showed their brightness. At the middle of the back, the tails terminated, leaving the well-worn rear of my corduroys, like a full moon seen through a dark haze. Oh! but I must have been a bonny lad. My first flame was the minister's lassie, Jess, a buxom and forward quean, two or three years older than myself. I used to set looking at her in the kirk, and felt a droll confusion when our een met. It dirled through my heart like a dart, and I looked down at my psalm book sheeping and blushing. Fain would I have spoken to her, but it would not do; my courage aye failed me at the pinch, though she whilst gave me a smile when she passed me.

Comparative value of looks.—At the late New-castle Bazaar, a young gentleman lingered for some time at one of the stalls, which was attended by a very handsome young lady. "The charge of your inspection of my wares," said the fair dealer, "is half a crown, sir." "I was admiring your beauty, ma'am, and not that of your goods," replied the gallant. "That is five shillings," responded the lady with great readiness; and no demand, perhaps, was more cheerfully complied with.

Fredericksburg, (Va.) July 18.

Virginia Gold.—A gentleman of this county called on us yesterday, to show some specimens of pure gold, found about fourteen miles from this town. The pieces were about four in number, each weighing about twenty-two pennyweights. He states, that, at different times within the last fifteen years, various pieces have been found, half the size of a man's hand; and lately having given more attention to the subject, he ascertained that it abounds most in a grey pebbly soil, and a soil approaching red, having a good deal of iron pyrites, quartz silex, and cellated rocks, of different kinds. It is found on the surface, and mixed with the earth to the depth of five feet, which is as far as any experiment has been made. After every rain he employs five or six hands, who usually return with gold, worth from five to fifty dollars.

Effectual Harangue.—A French author relates the following anecdote of a harangue delivered by an English general to his troops assembled before the walls of Cadiz, in 1702. Determined, if possible, to make himself master of that important post, he endeavored to excite the ardour of his soldiers by the following short and singular address:—"Englishmen," said he to them, "you who eat good soup and good meat every day of your lives, recollect that it would be the height of infamy and disgrace to let yourselves be beat by these dogs of Spaniards, who live upon nothing but oranges and lemons." The speech, though not of a very refined nature, produced a surprizing effect upon the soldiers, who gaily rushed forward with redoubled vigor to the attack of the walls.

From the Charleston Courier.

Etymology of the Dengue.—This unpleasant and prevalent indisposition, was, it is said, imported to Havana, some say from *Cadiz*, others from *Jamaica;* but the fact is, that being but a mere check of perspiration, it cannot be imported nor exported, and the present state of our atmosphere is the most immediate cause of complaint. The inhabitants of Havana, who seize upon every thing to form an allegory, seeing that every body was obliged to be folded up in additional clothing, and the ladies to take their *Dengues* (Shawls), to bring back profuse perspiration, called it the *Dengue.*

The *Dengue*, according to the Dictionary of the Spanish Academy, means a Lady's *Shawl;* most commonly called so in *Cadiz*, particularly when the shawl is made of silk. The adjective *Dengoso*, from *Dengue*, is also substantively used by extension, meaning a prudish person, or one difficult to be pleased.

Let every Man mind his own Business.—Of all things deliver us from the man who attends to his neighbor's business, and leaves his own at loose ends. A meddling body is a torment to the neighborhood, and not much comfort to himself; for, continually interfering in that which is none of his business, he subjects himself to the just reproof of those he would thrust his gratuitous services upon. It matters not whether it be in religion or politics, or the common concerns of domestic life, let every man attend to his own business, and then every man's business will be attended to. Advice comes soon enough when asked, and no man likes to have his neighbour's nose gratuitously poked into his family concerns, his out of door business, or his manner of thinking upon any subject; all believe it is their privilege to do what they think fit on their own premises, and to do it in their own way.

The man who interferes with the business of others, almost always neglects his own, and while doing that which no one thanks him for, not unfrequently permits his family to come to want. No man who strictly attends to what interests him will have time or inclination to manage the concerns of his neighbors; he will pursue his own course, suffer others to do the same, and he will be generous enough to believe other folks know something as well as himself. It is intolerable to be continually bored, in this way, in the most trivial, every day business of life. What is it to me, if my neighbour permits his cucumber vines to run on the ground, instead of furnishing them with bushes as I do—or rubs his razor on an old book cover, instead of the metalic strap—or prunes his fruit trees with a coarse or fine saw? What right have I to find fault with the dress or education of his family? with the color of his hat, or the cut of his coat? And if he built a house, does it concern me whether it front north or south—or whether it be large or small, convenient or inconvenient? If it does not—if it be my neighbor's right to consult his own taste in these matters, let us yield him the right.—And if when dipping our fingers in other people's porridge dishes, we chance to get them scalded, let it teach us to mind no body's business but our own.

Caution.—There is speaking well, speaking easily, speaking justly, and speaking seasonably. It is offending against the last, to speak of entertainments before the indigent; of sound limbs before the infirm; of houses and lands before one who has not so much as a dwelling: in a word, to speak of your prosperity before the miserable; this conversation is cruel, and the comparison which naturally rises in them betwixt their condition and yours is excrutiating.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER XVII.

Our present circumstances and our future prospects.

It is always of moment to us as a political body dispassionately to reflect upon our disadvantages, and to devise if possible the methods of redressing them. If by a discreet choice and application of means for our relief, they can become so easy as to be insensible to us, who is there that would delay a moment to adopt them in the manner that will at once be safe in its process, and certain in its issue? In our present situation as a people, we are without opportunity and without motive. We are hemmed in and trammelled on every side.—With the labour of our farms, few of us care for more than to produce a sufficiency for our support, and to prevent if possible the embarrassment of debts which it may prove out of our power to pay. We are in that strange situation, that while we are in the midst of plenty, we are struggling to maintain an existence. To a considerate man the nature of the evil suggests the remedy. The laws of society compel not men to take aught in payment of a debt except money, and this they will constrain us to pay, or our property must make it good. Money can be obtained only by offering to others such productions of our labour as they are willing to receive in exchange for it. We have a sufficiency of productions, and there are enough people in the world, who would gladly give us for them the money that we want, but the place of supply and the place of demand are at an impassable distance from one another. The consequence is, that the farmer of N. Carolina, and those who stand ready to become moneyed purchasers, can but remain on opposite sides of the insurmountable barrier, and gaze on each other with longing but hopeless wishes.

Is there no way then of penetrating this barrier, and of placing the seller and the purchaser by the side of one another? As we are now situated, the whole value of our flour, corn, and all other productions except one or two, is swallowed up by the expense of transportation. By the time the farmer arrives at the market, it were much the same as to profits, if he were to throw the whole into the sea. Even with respect to the articles that will sometimes bear conveyance, so pitiful are the pittances of advantage, that while they are sold out to him, and the owner reflects upon his hardships and losses, his bosom swells with indignation and contempt. Compare the man who goes to market as we now do, with the one who carries upon a Canal, a Railroad, or a navigable River, and the former is like one who scatters his money all along the road, while the other retains it safely in his pocket.

To no purpose it is to say, that there are times when the planter can set out and be absent, two or three or four weeks, with no more expence than if he were at home. It were a sorry thing if the planter who conducts his business upon such principles as these, were to be made the necessary standard for all others. If all that time and labor and expenditure of smaller or greater sums upon the way, as well as before the journey begins and after it is ended, were as faithfully applied at home, in the improvement of his grounds, in repairing his fences, in ploughing his fields, or if necessary, in enlarging his arable lands, and preparing for crops, can we believe that no more benefit would result than when all is thrown away in travelling one, two, or three hundred miles to market, and nearly as much in returning while he is living abroad so many days or weeks in the very worst of circumstances! Is there no waste of property in the wear and tear of the wagon and its gear? no injury to horses and men toiling and exposed, through deep roads, over hills, and through storms and cold and heat? And if even these valuable animals were supposed to lie idle, while they are not employed in such service, which to an industrious man is by no means admissible, does any one need to be told, that to treat them with humanity and ensure their efficacy, they must eat nearly twice as much while in such severe labor and exposure, as when out of exertion and under good protection. But this is not all. Every one who has long owned horses, knows that they are very expensive and at the same time very precarious property. Had we the advantages of a Railway, with the flourishing commercial towns and villages which would grow up along it in our own neighborhood, and through its whole extent, we should evidently maintain fewer of these costly and uncertain animals. Every man now who keeps a wagon and goes to market, must have four or five horses as a necessary appurtenance, or else hire in his need under immense disadvantages. But make the proposed change, and this monstrous Road-wagon as it is called, would instantly become unnecessary. It would soon be no longer seen in the country. It is a vast unwieldy machine, on which with all its weight of wood and iron and bed, and canvas, requisite to give it strength, and capaciousness and shelter, it may be doubted whether the power of more than one horse must not be exerted to keep it in motion. It is our roads in their natural state, and our distant market upon such roads, which alone retain this heavy machine in use. By a *Central Railroad* every man is brought within ten, twenty, or at the utmost within fifty miles of the market; for arriving at this, the remaining conveyance to the sea is as nothing. In such circumstances, the same weight of flour which is now dragged heavily by five horses, would then be carried by two with a light wagon, sufficiently strong for this and all ordinary purposes of a farm, while their owner would be kept from home but one or two, or at the utmost four days only, weather selected at his discretion.

But is it not strange that men should undertake at the present day to convince us, that it is even a privilege to be shut in as we are from the general market of the world! This we believe is an idea which was suddenly broached for the first time, after the facilities of the Railway were proposed. First it was the object to find out the easiest and least costly conveyance possible for our exports and imports.—This was our aim all the time we were thinking of making Canals and cleaning rivers. Now we are told that if we adopt the method of the Railroad, we shall be undersold or reduced in our prices in our very presence, and upon our own plantations, by people who must bring their productions ten or twelve hundred miles, shifting them as they must at different places on the way, from wagons to canal boats, from these to ships, and thence to wagons, and paying all the charges of so much transportation. These are the very same persons who persuade us according to the other argument which has been just refuted, that we can afford to go to a distant market, at certain seasons of leisure as they call them, through all the obstacles and expense we now encounter, and to take the prices for our produce, which are paid in places already open to this northern competition of which they profess to be in so much dread. Such reasonings are so empty, so contradictory in themselves, and so evidently groundless, that they can need no answer but such as will readily occur to one who reflects on them but a moment.

The truth is, that N Carolina has within such a space as thirty years past, lost thousands of valuable citizens, with immense capital, which they have transported along with them across the mountains to go where they might find better settlements, and an open market. Lands it is true have been no small inducement to the change, but had they enjoyed among us the same opportunities of trade as were enjoyed elsewhere, and felt the consequent encouragement to improve their lands and their methods of cultivation, our State would by this time have been richer by millions of dollars than she now is, and the benefits would have been felt by all of us beyond calculation. Did any one ever undertake a more desperate task than to prove, that we shall prosper more with a shackled trade than an open one? The State of New York west from Albany, a few years since was in circumstances almost perfectly similar to our own at present. I shall suppose one of our people, who is opposed to a Central Railroad, to visit that part of the country, and to press upon the inhabitants the arguments which he uses here. Let him zealously persuade them that they are in a much worse condition now than when they had no Canal; that it cost more than it was worth; that it was an oppression upon the people; that it let in a trade from without, by which they were underbidden in their own market; and that to choke it up immediately with the same dirt which was taken out of its bed, would be restoring to the State the inestimable privileges which it once possessed, and of which by the wily practices of artful and imposing men, it is now deprived. Let our orator address such topics as these to the farmers of New York, and what sort of a hearing would he obtain? Is there a man in all that country who would not stare while such a tide of rhetoric was setting into his ears? His ready reply would certainly be, if reply he should make at all, the time has been Sir, when your reasonings might have had some influence upon us: when they were actually used, and appeared in our inexperience to have some weight in them. But that time happily is now past, never to return. The whole history of our Canal from the first trial of its effects to the present moment, is a series of experience in flat contradiction to such arguments: and you might as well inculcate upon us that we do not know our right hand from our left, as attempt to convince us to the contrary. Before the existence of this Canal, our population was destitute of an animating principle. We lay like a man of strength tied hand and foot. We it is true existed. We breathed and the blood circulated through our veins. But our inaction and langour were like the heartlessness of death. To use another comparison, our country and its population resembled a vast stagnant and unwholesome lake, intermixed with a rank and uncultivated soil and begirt on every side by impassible barriers. But now the life and motion given to these waters have wholly changed their character Vitality and energy are diffused over the land. The whole atmosphere, once loaded with pernicious vapours, is now filled with an invigorating freshness. The once dark and fruitless desert now waves with golden harvests, and the scene is diversified with orchards, and gardens, and flocks that sprinkle the delightful verdure of the fields, interspersed with the separate habitations and clustered villages of a flourishing population. Your arguments therefore, against our Canal and its effects must be theoretical. They are suggested by groundless apprehensions. Manufactures too, are here established by the capital which has been created, and they continue to grow by the profits of a thriving and moneyed interest. Schools are thickly scattered among us, and they are well supported for educating the children of the country. In short we are now happy and prosperous, and our efforts, which we once felt to be beslaving and irksome toils, are converted into a cheerful and prolific industry, blessed in the anticipations of abundance for our reward. Return then to your people. Tell them what you have seen. Rest not till all around you breathe one determined and unalterable purpose, that the channels of a free commerce shall be opened with the different parts of your State and with the world.

This would doubtless be the reception which the farmers of our sister State would give to the fearful and theoretical reasoner of our own, who now strives to put off the day of our prosperity and eminence, as though it were a day of evil. So deeply are others convinced of the transcendant advantages of annihilating the cost and trouble of transportation, that the work is glowing around us on every side. Year before last the General Government granted in favour of Virginia a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of making the Dismal Swamp Canal navigable for Steamboats. The object of this Canal, as we all know, is to lead off the whole trade of the Roanoke, and of the Albemarle and Pamptico waters, to Norfolk. Shall we stand by and see this done without an effort to open to all this commerce its easy and proper channel through Beaufort? We cannot it seems derive similar benefits from the treasury of the Union, for the doctrines and principles of our leading men are such, that they think we cannot accept of such services when they are freely proffered to us. It is remarkable that though Virginia and Tennessee are no less scrupulous than ourselves upon these same doctrines and principles, they incur no loss as the practical consequence of their opinions. They receive the benefit, though they reprobate the principle. Thus it appears that while we are contributing our share to the public funds of the States, we are hopeless of any participation in their fruits, except that the national flag is kept waving over us for our protection, where protection is never likely to be wanted —This to say the least, is most unfortunate, especially as it affects a State, under greater natural disabilities than any other in the Confederacy. At the last session of Congress 400,000 acres of land of the first quality admitted to be worth ten dollars an acre, and thus amounting to four millions of dollars. were given to Alabama, to enable that State to cut a Canal by the Muscle Shoals This Canal is to be thirty miles long, and navigable for Steamboats. Will the people who live on the higher parts of that river, both in Alabama and Tennessee concur in the opinion cherished by some of our citizens, that expanding this easy passage between themselves and New Orleans, will blight all their fair prospects of individual and national wealth? Assuredly not. They are now exulting in the pledge thus given of incalculable growth and strength to themselves and their posterity. And it is to be feared that as soon as this great and glorious enterprise shall be completed; it will prove a fresh law to multitudes of our people to pass the mountains, that they may enjoy the immense advantages of so short a removal to a quick and open market.

On the 4th of July ground was first broken above Georgetown on the Potomac for a Canal, to connect the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio, through such a distance as four hundred miles. On the same illustrious day, the first blow was struck for constructing a Railway to be three hundred and forty miles in length, connecting Baltimore with the Ohio. In S. Carolina three Railroads are already proposed within less than a year past, centering at Charleston, and radiating to Augusta, Columbia and Camden. In January last, Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, rendered their report on a Railway to be made from Boston through the whole length of the State to Albany on the Hudson. These are practical and unequivocal testimonies of the spirit of our countrymen, and of their firm conviction, that their funds and their enterprize are well directed upon the facilities of commerce. This spirit is the proper offspring of civil liberty enjoyed by an enlightened people. Monarchs boast of the strength, consistency, and perseverance resulting from the unity of action which they can give to the powers and resources of a nation. They delight to stigmatize our popular governments as characterized by distracted counsels, inconsistency of purpose, and abortive undertakings. If such imputations have been authenticated in the conduct of other Republics, they are happily refuted by many examples in our own. In many parts of our country, they may direct their eyes on public works, as extensive, substantial and magnificent, as the oldest nations of the globe have effected. Here, by the intelligent co-operation of the people, such works are commenced and prosecuted, through a series of years, to their final accomplishment. Nothing but the lapse of time is necessary, with the spirit of improvement reigning in the governments of the Union, and in many of our States, to exhibit a face of things, which shall eclipse, at least in usefulness, the proudest monuments of European enterprize. Let us hope, for the prosperity and glory of our country, that this will be verified.

The State of North Carolina is an integral member of a band of Republics, united under the banner of one comprehensive system, alike Republican in its character. Shall we, to whom are committed the best interests of this portion of the confederacy, remain insensible to the high privileges and distinctions that solicit us into exertion? The time will come when men will look around and inquire, What remains to be done for the good of our country? We envy our ancestors, they will say, who have achieved every thing in the field of public utility, while nothing is left us but to admire the monuments of their patriotism and public spirit. Youth of the State, are you willing to pass your lives in this ignoble inactivity, and with your minds made up to the restrictions, privations and oppressions of which proof is daily given, in the vented distresses of a suffering community? Men of the East and the West, will you not at length unite in one great and persevering effort for your own relief, to establish the means of your success, for the prospects of your children, and for the welfare of the State? Every thing is yet to be done, and all is before you. Select at least one enterprize on which your combined exertions shall be directed, and doubt not that Providence will reward so virtuous and honorable a purpose, with rich reversionary privileges and gratifications. We would not be strenuous as to the particular object on which our choice should first attach itself. The education of the people, the erection of a penitentiary, by which punishments may be equitably proportioned to offences against the laws, the encouragement of manufactures among ourselves, the reformation of our prisons, the facilities of commerce, and the advancement of agriculture, are all before us, craving all the resources of the public mind, and such revenues as we can supply, for meliorating our condition as a people. Of all these objects, that which first and most importunately demands our attention is, the removal of those obstructions to our trade, by which it is almost literally annihilated, and all the industry of our population is unavailing and hopeless.

Happily, nature favors us in the only single plan in which we could hope to be united. She has given us a seaport on the middle of our coast. Its salubrity is unexceptionable and ascertained by time. Its deep, spacious and well protected harbour; its open and direct communication with the ocean, for ships of 300 tons; and its exemption from those changes to which other parts of our coast are known to be liable, all pronounce it tantamount to our most ardent wishes. The small canal by which it communicates with the navigable Neuse, can be enlarged at discretion in a single season, not only for steamboats, but for deeper vessels, by superadding to a little manual labour, the operations of the Dredging Machine, through the whole length of its sandy or muddy bed. A straight and Central Railway, of the cheapest and most durable timber upon the spot, over a level country of a hundred miles, will connect Newbern and Raleigh, and by annihilating the distance, almost convert that capital into a seaport. This part once completed, would, of itself, be a guaranty, by its revenue, for the extension of the work, till it shall reach the western extremities of the State. In its progress, it must pass through fourteen counties.* Twenty-four other counties are so situated, that in comparison with their present distance from market, it is brought by a central rail road, almost to the doors of some, while with respect to others, it will be only two or three days distant, instead of three, or four, or even six weeks, as it now is.†

The whole of the north eastern counties are most deeply interested in such a Railway. For by the union of the interior and upper trade of the State with their own, it is ensured that Beaufort must inevitably grow into a place of vast capital, incalculably more valuable and important to these counties, than Norfolk can ever be. The inland trade, alone, is enough to enlarge and elevate Beaufort to the rank of a commercial city. Much more, then, must the combination of Albemarle and Pamptico, together with all their waters, be attended with these important consequences.‡ With respect to the south eastern part of the State, it must inevitably be aggrandized by such a change as this. It contains a wisdom and resources which will ever know how to secure to itself, by its natural advantages and by the reciprocated aid of the whole State, so large a portion of commerce, both internal and external, as will transcend the most sanguine calculations its friends have ever anticipated.

This great and important work, which holds out so much honor and interest to the present generation, and to the Legislators who shall accomplish it, can probably be effected in six or seven years, by some such annual contribution as forty cents a man, added to the tolls upon the parts that shall be completed and continually annexed from year to year.—Shall we then think this an invincible and hazardous undertaking, for one of the largest and most populous States in the Union? Shall we not, with all these propitious circumstances beckoning us to the trial, at least proceed to the incipient steps of examining every thing by the skill of Engineers, who by actual survey of the route, and estimate of the expense, may determine whether the enterprise is extravagant or not? The present season impressively illustrates the necessity of commencing some means of relief to our difficulties. Providence, it is true, may easily blast all the prospects of abundance now before our eyes throughout this extensive State. Should we, however, be favored to the end, as we have been hitherto, the country will be full of grain and every species of agricultural productions. But of what value will all these be, beyond the necessaries of life, if to convey them to market is equivalent to scattering them along the road until they shall disappear, and after all our labour, we must return empty-handed? It is probable that the want of a Railroad to the sea, the present year only, will occasion a loss to the State of North Carolina, on all kinds of transportation, or by a total prevention of it, of no less a sum than half a million of dollars. Some may think less and others more, but all will admit, that if three hundred thousand dollars would purchase a Railroad across our level country from Newbern to Raleigh, the loss we are to incur in a single year for the want of it, would be sufficient for its construction. And shall we resolve to persevere in such a system as this! Both our interest and our glory forbid it. When we go to the polls at the ensuing election, will it not be our warning voice to the men whom we choose, to commence without the delay of another year, some method of deliverance from the pressure under which we groan, while the abundant fruits of our industry are perishing on our hands, because a market is inaccessible. And if no other means occur for our disenthralment, let us be assured that one expedient, at least, is in our power, and that the CENTRAL RAILROAD will accomplish it.

CARLTON.

July 21, 1828.

Savannah, July 23.

Health of Savannah.—We state for the information of our absent friends, that the health of Savannah continues uninterrupted. The weather has been remarkably fine, the Thermometer generally ranging from 75 to 88, with pleasant showers and refreshing breezes. We hear of no cases of fever.—*Mercury.*

Inveigling Slaves.—David Brown, a free man of color, was on Monday last, brought up before a Court of Magistrates of this city, consisting of Justices Beers, Russell, and Sheftal, charged with an attempt to inveigle away out of the State, a female slave named Sarah, the property of Robert Taylor. As the number of slaves which have been inveigled away during the present season, has been such as to excite considerable alarm, and as this was the first detection, the case excited considerable interest. The charge was most clearly proven. Brown was steward on board the ship Macon; he enticed the girl to go on board the vessel; promised to convey her to New York; secreted her in the run, under the ladies' cabin on Saturday night; the vessel was to have sailed on Sunday morning, but was prevented by head winds; the girl was discovered by Capt. Porter, who gave immediate notice to her owners.

The Court, after mature deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor.—*Ibid.*

Columbus, (Georgia) July 12.

The sales of the Lots, in the reserved lands near and adjoining this place, commenced on Tuesday last according to appointment, and are now going on very briskly. Seventy Lots have been sold, at the average price of $366 69; the highest price for any lot is $1400; the lowest $93. Many persons from distant sections of the country are attending the sales, and it is presumed that all the lots will be sold at a good price.—*Enquirer.*

Uncertainty of the Law.—In a trial for bigamy before the Court of Sessions of the City of New York, though it was satisfactorily proven that the prisoner had married a second wife during the life-time of the first —yet the Court decided that the indictment could not be sustained, inasmuch as the name of the first wife (*Sarah*) was contradicted by the second count in which she was called *Sally!* The prisoner was accordingly *acquitted.*

Though the Jury may have felt themselves bound to observe the technicalities of the law, we are persuaded that they must have withheld their sanction from the sentiments contained in the very *learned*, and certainly very *moral*, opinion of the Recorder delivered in a subsequent stage of the trial. We cannot refrain from giving this precious morsel of legal learning to our readers. We copy it from the New York Morning Courier:—

"The District Attorney made application to have the prisoner remanded, as this was a crime which, notwithstanding the good character given to the prisoner, ought not to go unpunished.

"The Recorder did not think that the great ends of public justice required the punishment of this individual, under his present circumstances. He was shown to be an honest man, and although, no doubt, he has been married to Sarah Sellick and Charlotte Underhill, it is proved that the first wife and he lived together on very bad terms—he should not, *therefore*, be indicted a second time.

Excellent logic! An honest man may violate one of the wisest laws of the land! It is not bigamy to take a second wife—provided the first does not suit the fancy! Verily the learned Recorder, must have lately studied the code of laws laid down for the government of the *amiable* settlement at New Harmony by *Miss* Frances Wright.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A little *vinegar*, added to cream, will greatly assist in bringing butter. *Lemon juice*, is also said to be very good; say one lemon to a churning of 8 or 10 pounds of butter. Churning is sometims difficult in consequence of the thickness of the cream. In such cases it is recommended to mix new milk (as much as there is cream) with the cream, which will save much labor in churning.

Making the most of Land.—Captain James Perkins, of Essex, Mass. raised, last season, on an acre and a half of land, 72 bushels of Indian corn, 70 bushels of potatoes, 70 bushels of winter apples, 80 bushels of turnips. 2 loads of squashes, and two bushels of beans. One third of the land alluded to consisted of gravelly knolls. In 1826 the whole was planted with Indian corn.

New England Farmer.

On Saturday morning, a number of large cases, containing machinery for a cotton mill, were seized on the quay of the Prince's Dock. The machinery, which was of great value, was about to be exported to New York.

THE CHARLOTTESVILLE CONVENTION.

Since our last, we have received, in Virginia Advocate, the Journal of Proceedi of the Convention concerning Interna provement, which has been recently sit at Charlottesville, in Virginia, and has dignified by the presence of some of the elevated and distinguished citizens of the nited States.

The following Resolutions were repo by the committee, of which Chief Jus MARSHALL was the Chairman:

1st. That the best interests of Virginia will be moted by persevering in that system of Interna provement which has been so wisely begun.

2d. That the improvement of the navigation the James River is an object of great importan the State, and to a large number of its inhabi and is indispensable to the value of those which have been already executed, and to the observation of that money which has been already pended.

3d. That a just attention to the interests of low citizens on our Northern frontier, requires the State should subscribe to the Stock of the apeake and Ohio Canal—the amount to be in five annual instalments.

4th. That the improvement of the navigation the Shenandoah, after the Potomac Canal reached Harper's Ferry, on such principles terms as the wisdom of the Legislature may is an object of vital importance to the inhabi that part of the country, and is entitled to a the public patronage.

5th. That the improvement of the navigation the great Kenhawa, from the falls to its mouth commends itself to the Legislature, not only intrinsic importance to the inhabitants who participate in its immediate benefits, but as a link chain of connexion, which passing through may unite the Ohio to the Chesapeake.

6th. That the farther improvement of the tion of the Roanoke is an object of deep both to Virginia and N. Carolina, on which States will, we trust, act in concert, so soon as funds will enable them to act effectively.

7th That the extension of the Kenhawa Westward, to the Ohio river, and Eastward the Eastern frontier of our State, is a measure by sound policy; and that the construction of roads to connect the central navigation of the gia with the North and Southwestern extremities her territory, is a measure of like importance of which are recommended to the attention Legislature, so soon as means can be acquired proceed on them with effect.

8th. That an improvement of the common founded upon the authority of the several Courts of the Commonwealth, is an object to the enjoyment, by the People, of all the of an enlarged plan of Internal Improvement

These resolutions were debated in Committee of the Whole, and, in said Committee the following amendments were agreed and reported to the Convention.

1st. Amend the second resolution by inserting ter the word "value," the words "future productiveness"

2nd. Amend the said second resolution by striking out from the said resolution all after the word cuted.'

3d. Amend the said resolutions by striking from the third resolution.

4th. Amend the said resolutions by inserting the fourth resolution, the following: "That the provement of the navigation of the South Branch the Potomac, after the Potomac canal shall reached the mouth of the said South Branch, principles and terms as the wisdom of the Legislature may devise, is an object of vital importance to habitants of that part of the country, and a to a share of the public patronage."

The first amendment, to insert, after word "value," in the second resolution words, "future productiveness," and the cond amendment, to strike out from the resolution all after the word "Creeks were agreed to by the Convention; and mended, the said resolution passed.

On the amendment to strike out the resolution, the votes were taken, on the of Mr. Mercer, by ayes and noes.

The Members who voted in the affirmative were:

Charles Cocke, Thomas W. Gilmer, V. W. Call, Alex. Garrett, Josiah Ellis, Bennett A. Chapman Johnson, Peachy R. Gilmer, Wm. Benjamin A. Donald, Jas. Brackenridge, Madison of Caroline, John H. Bernard, Samuel row, James Magruder, Gideon A. Strange, Bryce, Edward Cunningham, William Bolling ard Morris, Reuben Meredith, Charles John G. Wilhams, Pet. V. Daniel, Mallary Geo. Wilson, Frederick Harris, Richmond Horatio Gates Winston, Josiah Riddick, John hoon, Elliott Whitehead, John Thompson bert Rives, Jos. C. Cabell, John M. Martin, Barbour, Isaac Davis, John Leyburn, Peachy son, Henry J. Gambill, Peachy R. Grattan, Holladay, John Lewis, John C. Crump, Fran fin, John H. Fulton, John Brochenbrough, Stanard, Benjamin W. Leigh, Otway B. William W. Macfarland, Carter L. Stevenson, Mayre, John Dickerson, James W. Pegram, M. Rives, William C. Rives, Rice W. Wood, H. Meriwether, and Frank Carr—Ayes 62.

The Members who voted in the negative were:

James Madison, (President,) Hugh Nelson, S. Garland, Edward A. Cabell, Thomas N. Hill Carter, Hugh P. Taylor, William H. Tem muel Blackburn, Charles James Faulkner, Woodville, Wilson Allen, John Minge, John elford, John H. Cocke, Jun., David H. Allen ard E. Byrd, Andrew Kean, James McLaugh bert Grattan, Boyer Caldwell, William Nor B White, William Mayo, John Peter, J. H. James Monroe, Charles Fenton Mercer, Geo cock, William B. Preston, Thomas Massie, Cobbs, John H. Lee, William S. Naylor, Mos ton, James McDowell, Jun., William M. Mc niel Smith, Samuel Coffman, David Crawford S. Arthur, William A. Harris, Philip Williams Francis T. Brooke, John Coalter, Alexander F Francis Preston, Thomas Griffin, John Mc seph Marx, Jacqueline B. Harvie, Thomas A Christopher Anthony, Henry Davis, David rell, John H. Cocke, and William Woodis—

And so the amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments also were agreed to and thus amended, the resolutions reported by the Committee, were adopted.

The Memorial to the General Assembly reported by the Committee, was adopted after some slight amendment.

Previous to adjournment—

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention eminently due and unanimously accorded to Madison, for the ability and dignity with which has presided over its deliberations.

Mr. Madison then rose and made his acknowledgments to the Convention in an appropriate and happy remarks.

Where away?—A prisoner escaped from the Auburn jail on the 1st inst.—his name is Ware.

"*Where* he's gone and how he fares
Nobody knows and nobody cares."

*These are Carteret, Craven, Lenoir, Greene, Wayne, Johnston, Wake, Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Iredell, Burke and Buncombe.

†These 24 counties are Pitt, Jones, Edgecombe, Duplin, Sampson, Nash, Franklin, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Moore, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Wilkes, Ashe, Lincoln, Rutherford, Haywood.

‡The North Eastern counties here alluded to, are Hyde, Tyrrel, Washington, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Northampton, Halifax, and Warren.

rrying a scythe in a thunder storm.—On day afternoon, the 28th ult., a young of the name of Atkinson, aged about 16 , while returning from the field with his e, was struck by lightning. His father, Atkinson, of Upper Makefield, Bucks ty, Pa., and another person were within or two hundred yards at the time, and on ning to the spot found him lifeless. His nd shoes were much torn, and his head ched and bruised. No other trace of the ning was perceptible—but the effect was as to render interment necessary early morning.

d work.—The Paris West Tennesseen rtises the lands, ordered to be sold for . Attached to the description of the ective tracts are remarks similar to the wing:—*Taxes eighty seven and a half*, clerk's fee four dollars twenty cents, ff's fee three dollars. Here are seven rs and twenty cents to be paid for the ction of 87½ cents.

bbett and the Ministry.—The following bbett's account of the cause of the late ges:—"The truth is, that the concern d; it is in a bad state; it is full of dif- ies. There is a necessity of raising millions of taxes in gold every year, f proclaiming the nation a bankrupt or oming to the equitable adjustment pray- or in the Norfolk petition, which Mr. kisson knows would swamp him for . * * * But why should Lord Dudley Lord Palmerston, and the rest retire also? y, because they are, in all probability, id to remain in without Huskisson. hen the old rat gives a squeak of alarm begins to scamper off, the younger ones not long behind. "*Caw-aw!*" cries the rook, and darts off out of the pea-field rest do not stop to *caw*, but after him go, with every pinion on the stretch."

A bet was yesterday made in this city n the presidential contest; of one thou- d dollars against five hundred—two to in favour of Jackson. The money was osited. The odds against Mr. A. were owing to any want of confidence on the t of the Adams man, but to an offer on part of the other person.—*Unit. S. Gaz.*

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

Volcanoes.—Sir Humphrey Davy, (as we rn by a late French paper,) has made own by a recent publication, the results some observations he has made on Vol- noes. He visited Vesuvius a few days af- the slight eruption which occurred in 20, and ascertained that the fresh lava, ile in a state of fusion, emitted only com- on air. A piece of it enclosed in a glass sel while very hot, proved afterwards to have consumed any of the oxygen in air which was imprisoned with it; and re thrown upon the heated current of la- did not show the same degree of combus- on which it would if brought in contact th other hot substances. He concludes at the cause of volcanoes is the oxidation metals in the immense cavities in the rth, exposed to the action of fire and wa- . The extent of those caverns may be dged of by the reverberating sounds like under which are heard beneath the ound, previously to an eruption. There ppears to be a communication between Ve- vius and Solfaterra, on the other side of Naples, as the action of the latter is com- aratively suspended during the activity of he former. The incrustations on the sur- ce near the crater, prove to be chiefly ommon salt, mingled with chlorate of iron, little sulphate of soda, still less sulphate r muriate of pot ash, and an extremely mall quantity of oxid of copper.

The celebrated chemist has even analyz- d the vapours which rise in such abun- ance from the volcano, and tinge the co- ours of the sky, particularly at morning nd evening. The peculiar hues they pre- ent are supposed to be owing to the pre- ence of the saline substances above men- ioned, which are sublimated in the va- ours.

Gaming.—The following anecdote ap- ears in a very clever little work recently ublished, called *Doran's Sketches*:—"I re- member a story was in circulation at this ime concerning a soldier of the King's Bo- dy Guard (every member of which is noble), who besides immense gains, had broken the bank at Frescati's, in the Rue de Richelieu, three times in one week. Such unusual good fortune on the part of the 'man at arms' had excited great rancour in the breasts of the proprietors of the table, and they determin- ed to do all they could, not only to regain possession of the sums they had lost, but al- so to ruin him who had won them. It hap- pened that the young life-guardsman was ordered to Lyons, on which orders coming to the ears of the great men of Frescati's they resolved to send down a certain num- ber of agents to that city, to establish a hazard-table and decoy their intended vic- tim to his ruin. The success of their plans exceeded their hopes: he played, lost his winnings, borrowed from his friends, and lost; and at length made free with the mo- ney which belonged to the regiment, and passed through his hands; this soon went too. He awoke to the full sense of his situ- ation—to the loss of his honour, and to his unworthiness of wearing the maiden sword he had never fleshed. Ashamed to appear before his superiors, and unable to account, in a satisfactory way, for the deficiencies in the *caisse* of his brother soldiers, he died the gamester's death by shooting himself in a field near Lyons, on the very morning he was to have been married to a young lady, who, when the dreadful event was communi- cated to her, lost her senses, and died with her reason wrecked, at her father's resi- dence, near Bordeaux."

Beware of a silent dog, and still water.

Fifty-seven gentlemen, whose names had been placed on the Administration Com- mittee of Vigilance and Correspondence for Pendleton county, Virginia, have addressed a note to the said committee, under their proper signatures, stating that they "de- cline the honor intended to be conferred on them." "We hereby unequivocallly declare (they add) that we will not consent to aid, in any manner whatever, the efforts that are making to re-elect the present incumbent, who, we are convinced, owes his elevation to the seat he now occupies to bargain, in- trigue and corruption. On the contrary, we are determined to use in a fair and honora- ble manner, whatever influence we may pos- sess to promote the election of General An- drew Jackson to the Presidency, believing as we do, that it is a reward justly due to him on account of his distinguished servi- ces, his firmness, patriotism and integrity."

Extraordinary Feat of Pedestrianism.—Coots, the pedestrian, at 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, accomplished his arduous task of walking 1,250 miles in 1000 successive hours. The last mile and quarter were done with amazing speed. This match throws that formerly accomplished by the celebrated Captain Barclay completely in the back ground. Coots has fallen away two stone since the commencement of the match.

A Family of Great Men.—In Denton, near Manchester, resides a family of the name of Howard, hatters by trade, of whom the father and two sons together weigh £1030. The mother is only five feet two inches in height, and weighs not more than £140. The names, ages, height, and weight, of the father and two sons are as follows:

	Age.	Height.	Weight.
John Howard,	69	6 ft. 3 in.	342 lb.
Joseph Howard,	50	5 9½	358
Thomas Howard,	48	6 0	358
Together,	167	18 0½	1039

Turpentine.—We have met recently with the following description of the process of obtaining turpentine in the south of France, which we transcribed for the information of readers. The firr (tree) is generally al- lowed to remain untouched till it is thirty or forty years old. When it is to be work- ed, which is early in the spring, a small hole is first made in the ground, at the foot of the tree, the earth of which is rammed, and serves as a receptacle for the juice. The coarse bark is then stripped off from the tree, a little above the hole, down to the smooth inner bark, after which a por- tion of the inner bark, together with a little of the wood, is cut out with a very sharp tool, so that there may be a wound in the tree about three inches square, and an inch deep. Immediately afterwards the turpen- tine begins to exude in very transparent drops, which escape chiefly from the wood immediately under the inner bark. The hotter the weather is, the greater is the sup- ply of resin; and to facilitate the supply, the incisions are enlarged every three or four days, by cutting off thin slices, till at the end of the year it is about a foot and a half wide, and two or three inches deep.

The turpentine flows from the end of Feb- ruary to October: during the winter it en- tirely ceases, but in the ensuing spring a fresh incision is begun a little above the former, and managed in the same manner. This practice is continued annually for about twelve and fifteen years in some parts, and in others a shorter time, on the same side of the tree, till the latter incisions are so high as to be out of reach, without the assistance of steps; after which the contrary side of the tree is begun upon, and worked in a similar manner for as many years, during which time the first incisions are grown up, and are fit to be cut afresh. In this way a healthy tree, in favourable soil, may be made to yield from six to twelve, or more, pounds of turpentine annually, sometimes for a century; and even the timber is not soon injured by this constant drain.

The flow of turpentine discontinues alto- gether about October, and the liquid resin collected during the year from each tree, is put together for further purification. But a considerable quantity of the risen has concreted during that time round the incision, particularly as the heat declines; and in the winter, when it has hardened considerably, it is scraped off, and forms what is technically called barras or galli- pot, which differs from the more liquid turpentine in consistence, and probably con- tains a less portion of essential oil.

Boston Patriot.

Turkish Wisdom.—About the year 1715, when Dr. Halley's scheme of the great so- lar eclipse, which foretold the precise time of its beginning and ending, was carried a- bout the streets of London, there happened to be a Turkish envoy there, who at first thought the people distracted, for pretend- ing to know so very exactly when the Al- mighty would totally overshadow the sun, a circumstance of which the mussulmans were ignorant. He concluded that God would never reveal so great a secret to infi- dels, and keep it concealed from the true believers. However when the eclipse came actually to pass as had been predicted, Lord Forfar asked his excellency what he thought of the English mathematicians? His an- swer was, "they must certainly have obtain- ed their intelligence from the Devil; for he was sure that God would never correspond with such a wretched set of unbelievers as the English astronomers."

Pulpit Astronomy.—Mr. Irving announced last week, to one of the crowded congrega- tions which his ministry at Edinburg has attracted there, that the planets are not yet inhabited, but that, after the dissolution of this our globe; they will be possessed by the souls of just men made perfect.

Drunkenness is voluntary madness.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31, 1828.

☞ We respectfully request the Postmas- ters and other friends in the neighbouring counties, to give us an early statement of the results of the approaching election.

Lafayette Hotel.—We have the pleasure of stating, that this extensive and splendid es- tablishment, which does so much credit to our town, has passed into the keeping of Mr. & Mrs. ROBERT COCHRAN, who are so generall- ly and favorably known as proprietors of one of the most elegant Boarding Houses in the country, that it is not necessary to do more than to state the above fact. [*See Advertise- ment.*]

United States Bank Notes are down to 5½ a 6 per cent. premium in this town.

Infanticide.—On Friday last, a jury of in- quest was called by Anson Baily, Esq. Coro- ner, to inquire into the cause of the death of an infant colored child, whose body was found buried in the corner of the garden at- tached to the house in which its supposed mother and grandmother, (negro slaves) lived. After a patient investigation, the verdict of the Jury was, that the child had come to its death by violence from some unknown hand. The two women above named were thereupon committed to take their trial at the next Su- perior Court for this county. The mother has since been bailed, in consequence of ill health.

The person who was under examination, when our paper was put to press last week, on suspicion of murdering Mr. Beggs's ne- gro, was discharged after a further examina- tion on Monday last. Suspicion has not yet fixed upon any other person.

Thunder Storms, appear to have been un- commonly frequent this summer, as well as uncommonly destructive and fatal. On Mon- day afternoon last, another house in this town was struck, and took fire, which however, was extinguished without material damage.

We continue to hear from all parts of the State, that the prospect of the planters in the growing crop is such as has seldom or never been known. Should there be no storm to destroy it, the grain crops may be consider- ed as already made, and will be incalculably abundant.

An attempt is making, in several parts of the country, to establish some kind of connec- tion between General Jackson and Colonel Burr, as to the designs of the latter against the Union in the year 1806. The charge a- gainst Gen. Jackson is in itself so ridiculous, and the statements by which it is attempted to be supported so wanting in every thing calculated to inspire confidence, that we have not chosen to lumber our columns with the matter, pro or con, to which it has given rise. Like other slanders, it is not expected to be proven; but to create a suspicion of the purity and patriotism of Gen. Jackson is quite enough for the purposes of the desperate and unprincipled of his opponents.

A certain Judge Williams, of Tennessee, on whose statement the charge is founded, is said by a paper printed in his neighbourhood, to be a *maniac*. And by his own account he is a traitor, as he says he has known what he now charges ever since the year 1806. And it is only after the lapse of 22 years, during which Gen. Jackson has filled so many im- portant offices, that this man comes out with the information that he was guilty of conspir- ing against the Union! Where has Judge Williams been all this time, especially when Gen. Jackson was commander of armies, that he did not expose the traitor?

Signs.—Judging from the following votes taken a few days ago in the upper end of this county, we rather think that the Six Militia Documents, Coffin Handbills, &c. have not been attended with the effect desired by those who have so industriously circulated them. At a Company Muster in Christian's District, the votes were, for Jackson 140, for Adams 2. And at a Muster in Neil's Creek Dis- trict, the votes were, for Jackson 133, for Adams 9.

In other counties, the votes are generally in nearly the same proportion. Some instan- ces are given below.

At a muster of Captain Ray's Company, in Moore county, on the 25th inst. the vote was for Jackson 37, for Adams 25.

At a muster of Capt. Laton's Company, in Montgomery County, on the 19th inst., the vote was, for Jackson 120, for Adams 4.

Capt. Powell's Company, in Richmond County, voted 49 for Jackson, and 36 for Adams.

At a late Drill muster of the officers be- longing to the Black Creek Battalion, in Orange County, the vote of the officers was taken on the presidential question. There were: for Jackson 56—for Adams 5.

On the next day, the sentiments of the whole Battalion were expressed, and 290 de- clared themselves favorable to Jackson; 60 to Adams.

At a muster of Capt. Field's company, in Wilkes county, on the 5th inst. the vote was taken on the Presidency, (none being suffer- ed to vote except those residing in the cap- tain's district) and resulted as follows:—For Jackson 81; For Adams 00.

In Capt. A. Patterson's company, the vote was also taken, and stood, For Jackson 48; For Adams 00.

On the 4th of July, at a regimental muster of the militia of the second regiment of Ru- therford county, the vote of the Regiment was taken, and there were, For Gen. An- drew Jackson, 556; For J. Q. Adams, 16.

From these and similar evidences of public opinion, coming from nearly every part of the State, which we have published, it is our d liberate and candid opinion, that General Jackson will get the vote of this State by a majority of from ten to fifteen thousand, pro- vided there is that general attendance at the polls which the occasion and the excitement warrant us in anticipating.

Dr. Andrew Bowman, of Stokes county, one of the Administration Electoral Ticket, has declined being a candidate, and James T. Morehead, Esq. of Rockingham, has been nominated in his stead.

Raleigh, July 29.

The Supreme Court adjourned yesterday, after a session of eight weeks. We hope to be able to publish in our next, a list of the cases decided.

Major General Scott.—This gallant and distinguished officer has, as we are inform- ed, resumed command of the Western De- partment of the army, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States. As many mis-statements in relation to the difference in relation to his rank between himself and the executive have been made, we give (of course without entering into the controversy) what we understand to be the General's views on the subject; in which, against the high authority opposed to it, we are informed he is supported by many of the most intelligent officers of the Army, and some of the first jurists in our country. Ge- neral Macomb, who has been appointed to the Major General's station, vice General Brown, deceased, is a Major General from the 11th September, 1814, (the anniversary of the battle of Plattsburg) his subsequent appointment to Gen. Brown's vacancy con- ferring, as Gen. Scott contends, no possible additional rank, but is merged in his for- mer commission. Gen. Scott is a Major General from the 25th July, 1814 (the battle of Bridgewater), and of course senior to General Macomb, by their respective bre- vets. Gen. Scott contends that a *brevet commission*, differs in no particular of *rank and command* from any other commission, save when limited by the law; and the only known restriction by the law is contained in the 61st article of war, which alludes on- ly to officers "of regiments or corps," and of consequence does not apply to general officers, who belong to no regiment or corps. He contends that unless the President can appoint Gen. Macomb to a higher grade than Major General, it is impossible he can ever be Gen. Scott's senior—the title of Major General being the highest known by law in the Army: the style of "General-in- Chief," was assumed in obedience to an or- der of the President, and implies nothing more than, that his juniors were ordered so to address the late Major General Brown. Gen. Scott has appealed to the authorities whence brevet commissions and laws were derived and to all precedent, in support of his claim. Whether correct or not in his opinions, the result will probably show.

In returning to his post, Gen. Scott does not intend to acquiesce in the rights of Gen. Macomb to command him. The issue, therefore, must soon be taken, and a Court Martial, will, we suppose, be called to pass upon it.—*N. Y. Amer.*

New York, July 24.

Cotton.—We noticed in our last, advices from Liverpool to 30th May which were fa- vourable to this staple, since which we have an arrival at this port, from the same place, with accounts to 16th June, which notice a slight decline in Sea Islands, prices of o- ther descriptions hardly sustained, and the business from the 1st of that month consi- derably lessened—which has induced hold- ers here to manifest more disposition to sell at a little reduction from previous rates. The sales of the week however have not been extensive—they amount to about 800 Uplands 10 a 11¼; 500 New Orleans 11 a 14c; 350 Alabamas 10½ and 12c.

Tariff on Tobacco.—The Emperor of Chi- na has prohibited "the filth used for smok- ing," from being imported into the celestial empire.

Women's Mouths.—In Turkey the women are accounted the most beautiful that have the widest mouths; and you may be sure they use art to have them so; for things in fashion, women are sure to have.

[*John Bulwer's Anthropometamorphosis;* 1653.

☞ A Camp Meeting will take place at Ebenezer Meeting House in this County, on Thursday next; and another at Black River Camp Ground, in Sampson, on the 14th of Au- gust next. Circuit, and other Preachers are invited to attend.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Colin McIver, Mr. HENRY LEWIS JONES, to Miss MARY E. FERGUSON, daughter of James B. Ferguson, Esq., all of this place.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the night of the 23d in- stant, Mrs. MARTHA CHISHOLM, the wife of Mr. Whitson H. Chisholm. This young lady had been married but about five months. After two days' in- disposition, on Wednesday night, she felt so much better as to request the family to retire to rest with- out watching by her. They did so, and at 12 o'clock it was found that her spirit had winged its way to an- other, and it is fondly hoped, a better habitation.— What a striking instance of the fleeting nature of hu- man joys and life!

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9 a 9½; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 75. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 35 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 65 a 70.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand re- cently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public pa- tronage; the conducting of this Establish- ment is placed under the superintendance and con- troul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well fur- nished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the va- rious inducements which this House presents to Tra- vellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary me- rit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contigu- ous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premi- ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

TRUST SALE.

Valuable Real and Personal ESTATE.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of September next,

THE Subscribers will proceed to sell, under a Deed of Trust, bearing date 24th May, 1828, to them executed by Mr. James McIntyre of this place, for certain purposes therein mentioned, all his val- uable stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Steel, Crockery and other Merchandize,

ALSO,

The Store House and Lot at present occu- pied by Messrs. Nott & Star, Green street, near the Market House.

The Store House and Lot, with all the im- provements thereon, at present occupied by Mr. Wm. McIntyre, Person street.

The Store House and Lot recently occupied by the said Mr. James McIntyre, Person street.

That comfortable Dwelling House and Lot with all the improvements thereon, the present re- sidence of said Mr. James McIntyre.

One vacant Lot joining the above, on the West side.

184½ acres of Land in Bladen county, for- merly the property of Mathew, Luke and Thomas Hales.

ALSO,

5 likely NEGROES, one of which is a good Carpenter, one a woman accustomed to house work, the others likely boys.

ALSO,

Pew No. , in the Presbyterian Church.

One Share Bridge Stock.

One do. Navigation do., together with all his Books, Household, and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence, with the Merchandize, at the Auction Store of H. W. Ayer, and continue from day to day till the whole Estate is sold.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
JOHN McLERAN,
Trustees.
H. W. AYER, *Auctioneer.*

Fayetteville, July 30th, 1828. 82ts.

Trust Sale at Auction.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of September next, *three likely NEGRO MEN* will be sold, pur- suant to the provisions of a deed of trust executed to us by Mr. D. Thompson, of this place, at 12 o'- clock, noon, at the Town House, in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder. Terms made known on day of sale.

CHAS. DEWEY,
JNO. McLERAN,
HENRY W. AYER, } *Trus- tees.*
H. W. AYER, *Auct'r.*

July 30, 1828.—82-*ts.*

For Rent,

The *STORE and WAREHOUSE* corner of Market Square, lately occupied by Mr. S. Staiert, deceased, one of the best stands for business in Fayetteville. Will be rented on reasonable terms.—Apply to

JOSEPH AREY.

July 30, 1828. 82tf.

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufac- turing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best work- manship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove pro- perty, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who calls her name *DARCAS*, and says she belongs to Major West of Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

Odd and Even System.

THE next MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, (No. 4, for 1828,) will be drawn in the City of *Baltimore*, on Wednesday, the 20th August, which will permit distant adventurers to forward their or- ders in time. The capital prizes are

Ten Thousand Dollars,

$2,000—$1,000, &c. &c. the whole payable in *Cash*. The Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, by which the holder of two Tickets, or two Shares, will be *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw THREE!*

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50 *cents.*

☞ ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on per- sonal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.

Baltimore, July 9, 1828. BALTIMORE.

POETRY.

SONG.

Fare thee well, fare thee well—over the waters,
Far away over the sea,
Oh! when you are smiling with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?
Their eyes with a light more bewitching may shine,
A fairer tint glow on the cheek, [mine,
But their hearts—oh! they cannot be warmer than
Though their lips more of rapture may speak!
Fare thee well, fare thee well—over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
Oh! when you are smiling with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

I saw you the brightest of all that took part
In the sports which enliven the dale, [heart
And you taught me to love you, ere yet my young
Knew how little such love could avail;
I knew that your sire was wealthy and great,
That he lived in yon towers of pride;
But I knew not for maiden of lowly estate
'Twas sinful to list as ye sighed.
Fare thee well, fare thee well—over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
Oh! when you are smiling with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

Oh! yes, they bear you away from your home,
And the lowly thatched cot in the glade,
But in far sunny lands, as midst splendours you roam,
You will think of the poor village maid;
And often remembrance the vows shall recall,
Which you taught her fond heart to believe:
But *thine* not the guilt—I forgive you them all,
For they never were *meant* to deceive!
Fare thee well, fare thee well—over the waters,
Far away over the sea;
Oh! when you are smiling with Italy's daughters,
Will your heart ever turn back to me?

From the Boston Statesman.

JULY.

Oh Saratoga, Lebanon, Niagara and Ballston!
The heart that does'nt sigh for you this weather,
must be all stone—
The fashionable girls are off, and so are all the fellows,
And I am puffing like a pair of apoplectic bellows.

The pavements all are hissing hot, the sky above is brazen,
And every head's as good as dead, the sun can lay his rays on;
The market smells most horribly—it's death to go to dinner,
And I expect to melt away—I do—as I'm a sinner.

The lean, like walking skeletons, go stalking pale and gloomy,
And the fat, like red hot warming pans, send hotter fancies through me;
I wake from dreams of Polar ice, on which I was a slider,
Like fishes dreaming in the sea, and waking in the spider.

Ye steam boats upon Hudson river—15—20 milers—
It makes my fancy cool to hear the hissing of your boilers;
Your 150 passengers, all cool as Holland skaiters,
And the punches iced so thrillingly by your white-apron'd waiters.

I sigh to think of all these things, I wish that I was able
To "cut" the thousand manuscripts that lie upon my table—
If I could coin the flesh I've lost, or make a horse of sorrow,
I'd be upon the road to Saratoga Springs to-morrow.

IDLENESS.

An idler is a watch, that wants both hands,
As useless, if it goes, as if it stands.

NORFOLK & PHILADELPHIA
Commercial Line,
VIA SEAFORD & DOVER.

THE Steam Boat NORFOLK, *Capt. Wright*, or the PHILADELPHIA, *Capt. Weems*, will leave Marsden's Wharf, *NORFOLK*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening, at 6 o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time for the morning Boats for New York. And the Steam Boat FRANKLIN, *Captain Wade*, will leave Arch Street Wharf, *PHILADELPHIA*, every *Sunday, Wednesday*, and *Friday Evening*, at 6 *o'clock*, and the passengers will arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday mornings, in time to take the James River Steam Boats, and Southern Stages.

Fare through $12, Meals on board the boats included. Passengers from Philadelphia pay for breakfast on land.

Way passengers pay for Meals.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

July 9, 1828.—80-t1D

Equity Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Cumberland, made at Spring Term, 1828, in the cause wherein John R. Tripplett is Complainant, and Richard S. Hackley Defendant, the undersigned, Clerk and Master of said Court, will, upon the first day of September next, (being the Monday of Court week) at the Court House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., sell that valuable *HOUSE and LOT*, situate on the South side of Rowan street, well known as the former residence of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, and at present occupied by Mr. Gabriel W. Holmes.

Terms at sale.

WILLIAM F. STRANGE, C. & M.E.

July 10, 1828. 79 7w.

Five Cents Reward.

ELOPED without my knowledge or consent, on the morning of the 8th instant, an indented Apprentice by the name of *WILLIAM MEARS*, about 16 years of age, light complexion and very downcast look; he wore away an old black hat, striped cotton roundabout jacket and light mixed pantaloons. All persons are hereby forbid harboring, trusting or employing him under the penalty of the law. I will pay no debts of his contracting, and whoever will return said Boy shall, reluctantly, receive the above reward, but no thanks or charges.

REUBEN HALL.

Fayetteville, July 10, 1828. 79-3w.

Lime and Nails.

42 Casks Stone LIME.
40 kegs cut NAILS,
For sale.
WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

May 29, 1828. 73tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

For Sale,

AN elegant new GIG and HARNESS, made by Thomas Cobbs, of Raleigh. Apply to
WILLIAMS & FENN.

Foolscap & Letter Paper.

THE Subscribers, agents for J. & D. Ames, manufacturers, have on hand a small supply of Foolscap and Letter PAPER, of different qualities, and at very low prices. Any quantity furnished to order at Factory prices.
WILLIAMS & FENN.

July 17, 1828. 80-6w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th July, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly.

Witness,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Test,
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

THE CRYSTAL,
And Ladies' Magazine.

EMBELLISHED WITH ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

THE first number of this publication was issued in April, and has for its design the developement of the female talent of our country, particularly the western portion of it, by affording a vehicle for the literary contributions of such Ladies as have either caught the inspiration of the muses, or have been wrapped in the more sober mantle of prose literature.

The work will comprise, Brief Moral Tales, Female Biography, Sketches of Female Character, Essays in prose and verse, and a spirited Miscellany of humor and sentiment, the chief of which shall be from the pens of gifted females of America and the age.

The typography and embellishments of the Crystal are in a fine style of elegance. Each number contains thirty-two octavo pages—is printed on paper of a fine quality, and is accompanied with a beautiful copper-plate engraving, and handsomely printed cover. Twelve numbers of the work containing near 400 pages of print, and twelve different Engravings, will form a beautiful volume, to which a title page and index will be added.

Terms.—The work will be delivered to subscribers in the city and vicinity for one dollar and fifty cents, payable in advance, or $2 at the end of three months. Companies of eight or more, joining together and paying in advance, or on the reception of the first number, will be entitled to a deduction of twenty-five cents on each subscription.

All Agents will be allowed twenty-five cents on each subscription which they may obtain, when the cash is forwarded in advance.—Address,

M. H. ANDREWS, Publisher,

Pittsburg, (Penn.) June, 1828,

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

Washington Hotel.

The Subscriber, very grateful for past favours, respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has taken the above well known establishment, the *WASHINGTON HOTEL*, recently conducted by Dr. Thomas Briggs.

The Washington Hotel is situated on Richardson street, in a very pleasant part of Columbia, and very convenient to the State House, where all public business is transacted—also, to the mercantile part of the town, where the Traveller, as well as the man of business, will find an agreeable retreat.

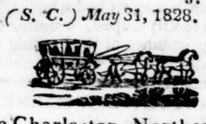
He is resolved to spare neither pains nor expense in supplying his Table and Bar with the best the market affords.

The whole interior of the establishment is fitted up in the neatest and most comfortable manner, and is capable of accommodating in superior style, a large number of guests, including private families with private tables.

His *STABLES* are in very good order, and shall be furnished with the best provender, and attended with experienced and steady Ostlers, in addition to which, the subscriber will bestow his own personal unremitting attention, and his charges, at the same time will be moderate.

J. L. MORRIS.

Columbia, (S. C.) May 31, 1828. 75-9w.



☞ The Charleston, Northern, Southern, Greenville and Lincolnton Stage Offices are kept here.

Crockery Ware.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, *TEN CRATES CROCKERY WARE* assorted, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

January 17. 54tf.

Printing neatly executed
At this Office.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

Bunch Raisins,
Soft shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Soda do.
Rose Water,
Cologne do,
Cassia,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Mace,
Jamieson's Crackers,
Superior Spanish Segars,
Pearl Ash,
Fresh Lime Juice,
Lemon Syrup,
Loaf Sugar,
Brown do.
Coffee,
Prime Molasses,
Old Hyson, Young Hyson, } Teas.
Pepper,
Spice,
Ginger,
Phosphorus Lights, &c

Expected in a few days,
Old Holland Gin,
Porte Wine, and
Lemons.

June 25, 1828. 77-6w.

Doctor MacLean,

HAS removed to Fayetteville and opened a shop in the house next door above Mr. Goodwin's Drug Store, on Hay street, where, or at his residence, in the first brick building below, and on the opposite side of the street, applications for his professional services may be made from the Town or Country.

June 17. 76tf.

"Time is Money!"

AND no person can give a better demonstration of that fact, than the mechanic—for every day that he dances attendance on his debtors to collect his just dues, they rob him of the proceeds of one day's labour! And as I cannot afford the loss, all persons indebted to me on the 1st of August next, will find my claims against them in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. PEABODY.

July 10. 79-4w.

BOARDING.
Mrs. Cochran,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to accommodate several Gentlemen, either with Board alone, or with Board and Lodging, by the year, month, or week, on the following terms:

For Board and Lodging pr. week,			$4 00
Board alone,	„	„	3 50
Breakfast and Dinner,	„	„	3 00
Dinner and Tea,	„	„	3 00
Dinner alone,	„	„	2 50

Having a commodious House in addition to and adjoining her Dwelling, she is also willing to accommodate Gentlemen visiting the town transiently. To such she would remark, that her house is beautifully situated within 200 yards of the Town House, possessing every convenience, and that no exertion shall be spared to please.

February 14, 1828.

For Sale, by Willkings & Co.

20 hhds. Bright Molasses,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
5 hhds. Baltimore Whiskey,
30 bbls. good Brown Sugar,
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
12 bbls. Porto Rico Coffee,
20 bbls. old Rye Whiskey,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
3 bbls. Glauber Salts,
75 casks Lime,
5 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
20 bags prime Coffee,
10 bags Jamaica Pimento,
10 bags Race Ginger,
25 pieces Dundee 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
35 boxes Tumblers and Decanters,
5 boxes Apothecary Bottles,
15 boxes Cotton Cards,
Sperm. Candles and Chocolate,
8 by 10 & 10 by 12 Baltimore Window Glass,
Looking Glasses, & Domestic Cotton Goods.

Sept. 25, 1827.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE FOR SALE,

6 Hhds. prime *SUGAR*,
10 Bbls. do. ditto.
25 Hhds. good retailing Molasses,
200 Sides Sole Leather, of different kinds,
750 Bushels Corn,
500 Bushels Oats,
20 Barrels Brandy,
25 Ditto Whiskey,
Flour, Lard and Bacon.

March 20. 63tf.

John Lippitt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugar,
25 bbls. good do.
30 bags Coffee,
40 tierces New Orleans Molasses,
Bbls. Malaga Wine, N. E. Rum and Gin,
100 casks cut Nails, assorted sizes,
1,200 bushels Liverpool Salt,
Pepper, Alspice and Ginger,
Cotton, wool and machine Cards,
Indigo, Madder, Annatto Verdigrise,
Saltpetre and Patent Medicines, *as usual.*

—*Also*—

300 heavy Hides,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
50 casks fresh Lime.

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven. Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

Sugar, Molasses, &c.

RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

10 Hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
15 do Porto Rico do.
17 do. bright retailing Molasses,
5 pipes superior French Brandy,
6 casks Northern Cheese,
10 hhds. and 20 bbls N. E. Rum,
50 bags Cuba Coffee,

For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

December 13, 1827. 49tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and
800 lbs. of excellent LARD,

Apply to
E, L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

For Sale,

20,000 lbs Choice fat heavy BACON,
20 bags COFFEE,
50 casks LIME.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

May 1, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Crockery Ware.

5 Crates Crockery Ware, assorted to suit Country Merchants.
20 bags prime Green Coffee,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,
For sale by
JOHN LIPPITT & CO.

Jan. 17, 1828.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1828.

Mary McLean *vs.* Peter McEachin.—James McEachin *vs.* Peter McEachin. Three different cases.
Original Attachments levied upon Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in the above cases is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months successively, in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless the said Peter McEachin appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or replevy, final judgment will be entered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, ARCH'D McQUEEN, C. S. C.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
2 hhds. Copperas.
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

WINES.

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

April 3, 1828. 65-tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco, Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

Leather and Shoe Store.

Person Street, two doors East of Market Square.

I HAVE ON HAND,
300 sides Northern Sole LEATHER,
A quantity of upper Leather,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins, Binding, &c.

ALSO—An extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every description; all of which are offered wholesale or retail, low for cash.

W. L. HAWLEY.

January 17. 54tf.

Whitehead & Fuller,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER FOR SALE,

6,500 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
2,000 lbs. St. Domingo ditto,
5 Hhds. good brown Sugar,
8 Bbls. low priced ditto,
75 Sets wagon Boxes,
10 Tons Swede Iron, assorted,
2000 Bush's Alum Salt, of the best,
1000 do. Liverpool do.
23 Kegs cut Nails,
150 Bushels Irish Potatoes.

February 7.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet ches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought as Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Merville, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he has joined some runaways belonging either to Bladen or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Lafayette Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE,

THE public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the recent death of Mr. Clement Tracy, the subscriber, who has been engaged in the management of the Lafayette Hotel, has assumed the superintendence of it.

This new and spacious building (which has been purposely erected at great expense, for a hotel) is now in complete order for the reception and accommodation of

Travellers and Boarders.

Besides the advantage of a number of Rooms *single Beds, Fire places and Bells*, the Hotel contains several *handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments* particularly suited for the private accommodation of *TRAVELLING FAMILIES*. Boarders will be received without lodging can be accommodated.

The Furniture and Bedding

are of the best quality and entirely new, and every Bed is supplied with a Moscheto Net. BATHING ROOMS are attached to the House, supplied with water from the Haymount Aqueduct. The House is richly supplied with a variety of the *choicest Liquors* recently selected for it in the Northern Cities by an experienced judge. LARGE STABLES are conveniently placed in the rear.

The Subscriber is determined to conduct the House in the most genteel manner; and no exertion shall be spared to render it every way worthy the continuation of the patronage it has received.

WM. TRACY.

October 25. 30tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style*. They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part of them original package sales, and will be sold, either wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazetts
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded fabric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives. scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.